

§ 73.220

Relation	Co-Chan- nel	200 kHz	400/600 kHz
B1 to C2	175(109)	114(71)	55(34)
B1 to C1	200(124)	134(83)	75(47)
B1 to C	233(145)	165(103)	95(59)
B to B	211(131)	145(90)	71(44)
B to C3	178(111)	114(70)	69(43)
B to C2	211(131)	145(90)	71(44)
B to C1	241(150)	169(105)	77(48)
B to C	270(168)	195(121)	105(65)
C3 to C3	142(88)	89(55)	42(26)
C3 to C2	166(103)	106(66)	55(34)
C3 to C1	200(124)	133(83)	75(47)
C3 to C	226(140)	165(103)	95(59)
C2 to C2	177(110)	117(73)	56(35)
C2 to C1	211(131)	144(90)	76(47)
C2 to C	237(147)	176(109)	96(60)
C1 to C1	224(139)	158(98)	79(49)
C1 to C	249(155)	188(117)	105(65)
C to C	270(168)	209(130)	105(65)

[54 FR 9802, Mar. 8, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 35340, Aug. 25, 1989; 56 FR 57294, Nov. 8, 1991; 57 FR 46325, Oct. 8, 1992]

§ 73.220 Restrictions on use of channels.

(a) The frequency 89.1 MHz (channel 206) is revised in the New York City metropolitan area for the use of the United Nations with the equivalent of an antenna height of 150 meters (492 feet) above average terrain and effective radiated power of 20 kW, and the FCC will make no assignments which would cause objectionable interference with such use.

(b) In Alaska, FM broadcast stations operating on Channels 221-300 (92.1-107.9 MHz) shall not cause harmful interference to and must accept interference from non-Government fixed operations authorized prior to January 1, 1982.

[43 FR 45845, Oct. 4, 1978, as amended at 46 FR 50376, Oct. 13, 1981, 47 FR 30068, July 12, 1982; 48 FR 29507, June 27, 1983]

§ 73.232 Territorial exclusivity.

No licensee of an FM broadcast station shall have any arrangement with a network organization which prevents or hinders another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents or hinders another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization: *Provided, however*, That this section does not prohibit arrangements under which the station is granted first call within its

47 CFR Ch. I (10-1-00 Edition)

primary service area upon the network's programs. The term "network organization" means any organization originating program material, with or without commercial messages, and furnishing the same to stations interconnected so as to permit simultaneous broadcast by all or some of them. However, arrangements involving only stations under common ownership, or only the rebroadcast by one station of programming from another with no compensation other than a lump-sum payment by the station rebroadcasting, are not considered arrangements with a network organization. The term "arrangement" means any contract, arrangement or understanding, express or implied.

[42 FR 16422, Mar. 28, 1977, as amended at 57 FR 48333, Oct. 23, 1992]

§ 73.239 Use of common antenna site.

No FM broadcast station license or renewal of FM broadcast station license will be granted to any person who owns, leases, or controls a particular site which is peculiarly suitable for FM broadcasting in a particular area and (a) which is not available for use by other FM broadcast station licensees; and (b) no other comparable site is available in the area; and (c) where the exclusive use of such site by the applicant or licensee would unduly limit the number of FM broadcast stations that can be authorized in a particular area or would unduly restrict competition among FM broadcast stations.

[28 FR 13623, Dec. 14, 1963]

§ 73.258 Indicating instruments.

(a) Each FM broadcast station shall be equipped with indicating instruments which conform with the specifications described in § 73.1215 for determining power by the indirect method; for indicating the relative amplitude of the transmission line radio frequency current, voltage, or power; and with such other instruments as are necessary for the proper adjustment, operation, and maintenance of the transmitting system.

(b) The function of each instrument shall be clearly and permanently shown in the instrument itself or on